

Appendix B. Forest Plan Amendments

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests		
15	On forested lands identified as suitable for commercial timber production, manage the timber resource to provide a sustained yield of forest products through integrated stand management.	On forested lands identified as suitable for commercial timber production, manage the timber resource to provide a sustained yield of forest products through integrated resource management.
15	As dwarf mistletoe is a particular problem forest-wide, aggressively manage to decrease or eliminate dwarf mistletoe from the forest environment.	Manage to decrease dwarf mistletoe.
44	All projects to implement this Plan will be designed using Region 3's 13 Phase Integrated Resource Management Process (IRM).	All projects to implement this Plan will be designed using Region 3's Integrated Resource Management Process (IRM).
69	Manage threatened, endangered, and sensitive animal, fish, and plant habitat to achieve declassifying in a manner consistent with the goals established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Arizona Game and Fish Department.	Manage threatened and endangered animal, fish, and plant habitat to achieve declassifying in a manner consistent with the goals established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.
70	Peregrine Falcon, Apache Trout, & Bald Eagle.	Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species.
70	...in bald eagle winter roosts and buffer zones.	...in bald eagle winter roosts and buffer zones. <u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines] <u>Northern Goshawk</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]
74	e) Use integrated stand management in design of timber harvests to create habitat conditions needed by a variety of wildlife species in a cost effective manner.	e) Use integrated resource management in design of timber harvests to create habitat conditions needed by a variety of wildlife species in a cost effective manner.

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests (Continued)		
77	Allocate forage to livestock based on direction in management area prescriptions and FSH 2209 Range Analysis and Allotment Planning.	[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
80	Use integrated stand management to ensure coordination of resource objectives in timber harvest projects, and to provide a diversity of stand conditions.	Use integrated resource management to ensure coordination of resource objectives in timber harvest projects, and to provide a diversity of stand conditions.
80	The forest plan timber offering schedule (Table 3, page 19) will be periodically amended to accurately reflect final sale designs and scheduling changes.	[DELETE]
119	Manage for timber production using integrated stand management to achieve diverse and healthy stands. Protect stands from unacceptable losses due to insect or diseases.	Manage for timber production using integrated resource management to achieve diverse stands protected from losses due to insects or diseases exceeding endemic levels.
122	<p>a) Manage for a minimum of 20 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide vertical diversity.</p> <p>b) Manage for a minimum of 30 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide horizontal diversity.</p> <p>c) Manage 18 percent to 20 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide old-growth with 6 percent - 7 percent being in old-growth condition at any given point in time.</p> <p>Stand size of between 100 to 300 acres and 5 chains or greater in width in groupings of contiguous habitat for interior swelling species within and between diversity units. Retain all gambel oak snags to greater than 10 inches DBH and 10 feet tall.</p>	<p>a) Manage for a minimum of 20 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide vertical diversity except in areas where uneven-aged management is used.</p> <p>b) Manage for a minimum of 30 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide horizontal diversity except in areas where uneven-aged management is used.</p> <p>c) [DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old Growth Standards and Guidelines.]</p>
124	b) Within diversity units, manage for forage to cover ratios between 40:60 to 70:30.	b) Within diversity units where no conflicts occur with TES species needs, as a guideline manage for forage to cover ratios between 40:60 and 70:30.
127	—Goshawk—20 acres of uncut area around active nests.	[DELETE]

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests (Continued)		
128	<p>Spotted Owl Management</p> <p>-Maintain a 300-acre core area in occupied nesting territory until nest is abandoned.</p> <p>-Maintain existing old-growth and dead and down material in each cores area.</p> <p>Whenever possible, areas managed for old-growth, bear, and spotted owls are the same.</p>	[DELETE]
132	<p>Integrated stand management will be used to develop wildlife habitat diversity.</p> <p>Silvicultural prescriptions prescribing intrastand diversity will be used only when LMP objectives within a 10K unit cannot be met by interstand diversity. Regeneration and final removal cuts will not consider intrastand diversity.</p>	<p>Integrated resource management will be used to develop wildlife habitat diversity.</p> <p>Silvicultural prescriptions will emphasize uneven-age management where possible. Even-age management may be used in special circumstances as determined through the IRM process.</p>
134	<p>Timber stands will generally be managed under the even-aged system using the shelterwood or clearcutting methods except for stands or parts of stands managed for special purposes.</p>	<p>Timber stands will generally be managed for timber production only on slopes less than 40 percent using uneven-aged system. Shelterwood or clearcutting may be used for special purposes.</p>
134-1	<p>On slopes of less than 40 percent uneven-aged management is permitted in all timber types, except aspen where it is determined to be the best way to meet objectives for the sale area as identified during the IRM process. During Fiscal Years 1991 and 1992, uneven-aged silviculture will be used on at least two timber sale offerings as demonstration areas for future use as a management alternative.</p> <p>Cable logging will be an alternative considered in the IRM process. It will be used only when it is appropriate to achieve the objective agreed to during that process. During Fiscal Years 1991 and 1992, no cable logging will be performed in canyons containing live</p>	<p>On slopes of less than 40 percent uneven-aged management is preferred in all timber types, except aspen.</p>

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135	<p>streams. Cable logging practices will be monitored to assure compliance with Standards and Guidelines to ensure regeneration and minimize soil disturbance.</p> <p>Standard silvicultural guidelines on slopes of 40 percent or greater: One precommercial thinning to low enough stocking to allow the remaining trees to reach at least 15 inches dbh without further thinning (about 100-150 trees per acre); otherwise, same as for slopes of less than 40 percent.</p>	[DELETE]
136/136-1	<p>Within each diversity unit, manage 18 percent to 20 percent of the coniferous forest for old-growth. Six percent of the coniferous forest must meet old-growth standards or be managed to meet them as soon as possible.</p> <p>Old growth stands will range from 100-300 acres in size. Where inadequate old growth exists in stands of 100-300 acres, small stands of old growth, if possible, will be retained up to the total old growth desired until they can be replaced with larger stands of old growth.</p> <p>Utilize areas not suitable for timber management to meet the old growth requirements to the extent possible.</p> <p>For old growth stands on suitable timberlands:</p> <p>Where possible, manage only mistletoe-free stands under old growth prescriptions for the production of future old growth stands. If mistletoe-free stands are unavailable, select stands for future old growth which exhibit the lowest mistletoe infection level possible. An acceptable average stand dwarf mistletoe rating for potential old growth is 0.1 or less. Stands presently meeting old growth standards are acceptable even though mistletoe infection rates exceed desired levels.</p> <p>At about age 120, develop an understory of seedlings and saplings, while leaving at least 20 large trees per acre.</p>	[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]

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	<p>After the understory is established, leave the stand undisturbed until the overstory reaches at least age 180.</p> <p>When the overstory begins to seriously break up, regenerate the stand, providing there is a replacement stand reaching old growth conditions. At this time, the stand can be put back into an old growth prescription or the old growth area can be moved to another stand.</p> <p><u>Prior to January 1, 1992, a revised process for allocating and managing old growth will be developed. Decisions to be made will include the definition of old growth, its arrangement on the landscape and how it will be designated in the Plan. An agreed upon process, similar to that used on the Kaibab National Forest, will be used to map the old growth component. These mapped old growth units will not be harvested for any purpose until revised Standards and Guidelines for old growth management are incorporated into the Plan through a future amendment or revision. The process will involve full public participation.</u></p>	
139	<p>Minimum harvest volume for a commercial entry will be 160 cubic feet per acre on slopes under 40 percent except for salvage sales, and 600 cubic feet per acre on slopes over 40 percent.</p> <p>Logging will be accomplished by the use of tractor skidders and advanced methods like skylines. Skylines or other advanced methods will be used on all slopes >40 percent and may be used on other areas if needed to meet other management objectives like soil or stream course protection.</p>	<p>Minimum harvest volume for a commercial entry will be 160 cubic feet per acre except for salvage sales.</p> <p>Logging methods will be determined on specific sites through the IRM process.</p>
140	<p>3) Control dwarf mistletoe by using clearcuts for regeneration of infection centers. Non-infected species will be featured in infected stands during thinnings.</p> <p>4) Management of dwarf mistletoe infected stands will receive first priority in the management of timber stands.</p>	[DELETE]

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests (Continued)		
148	Manage 18-20 percent of each diversity unit to provide old growth, with 6-7 percent being in old growth at any given time.	[DELETE]
151	<p><u>Old Growth</u></p> <p>Manage 12 percent of the woodland forest land in each diversity unit for future old growth to replace existing old growth stands as they pass out of old growth conditions.</p> <p>Within each diversity unit, manage 18 percent of the woodlands for old growth. Six percent of the woodland must meet old growth standards or be managed to meet them as soon as possible.</p> <p>Old growth stands will range from 100-300 acres in size. Where inadequate old growth exists in stands of 100-300 acres, smaller stands of old growth, if present, will be retained up to the total old growth desired until they can be replaced with larger stands of old growth.</p>	[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old Growth Standards and Guidelines.]
186	<p>a) Maintain or establish a minimum of 20 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide vertical diversity.</p> <p>b) Maintain or establish 30 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide horizontal diversity.</p> <p>c) Manage at least 18 percent to 20 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide old-growth with 6 percent - 7 percent being in old-growth condition of between 100-300 acres and 5 chains or greater width in groupings of stands in close proximity to provide contiguous habitat for interior dwelling species within and between diversity units.</p>	<p>a) Maintain or establish a minimum of 20 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide vertical diversity, except in areas where uneven-aged management is used.</p> <p>b) Maintain or establish 30 percent of the forested area within a diversity unit to provide horizontal diversity, except in areas where uneven-aged management is used.</p> <p>c) [DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old Growth Standards and Guidelines.]</p>
188	a) Within diversity units, provide forage cover ratios between 40:60 to 70:30.	a) Within diversity units where no conflicts occur with TES species needs, as a guideline manage for forage to cover ratios between 40:60 and 70:30.

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests (Continued)		
190	-Goshawk—20 acres of uncut area around active nests.	[DELETE]
191	Spotted Owl Management: -Maintain a 300-acre core area in occupied nesting territory. -Maintain existing old-growth and dead and down material in each core area. -Whenever possible, areas managed for old-growth, bear, and spotted owls are the same.	[DELETE]
195	Standard silvicultural guidelines on slopes of 40 percent or greater: one precommercial thinning to low enough stocking to allow the remaining trees to reach at least 15 inches DBH without further thinning (about 100-150 trees per acre); no intermediate cuts; no uneven-aged management; otherwise, same as for slopes of less than 40 percent.	[DELETE]
195	Timber stands will generally be managed under the even-aged system using the shelterwood or clearcutting methods.	Timber stands will generally be managed for timber production only on slopes less than 40 percent using uneven-aged system. Even-aged management may be used in special circumstances determined through the IRM process.
196	On slopes of less than 40 percent, uneven-aged management is permitted in all timber types except aspen, but only when it is the only way to meet specific and well-defined management objectives. On slopes over 40 percent, reduce stocking during precommercial thinning so the stand average diameter will reach a minimum of 15 inches by age 120. This can be determined by the use of growth simulation models, and generally, stocking should be reduced to approximately 100 trees per acre for ponderosa pine, 125 trees per acre in mixed conifer and 150 trees per acre in spruce stands.	On slopes of less than 40 percent uneven-aged management is preferred in all timber types, except aspen.

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
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198	<p>Manage 18 percent - 20 percent of the coniferous forest land in each diversity unit for old-growth prescription.</p> <p>Utilize areas not suitable for timber management to meet the old growth requirements to the extent possible.</p> <p>For old growth stands on suitable timberlands:</p> <p>Manage 6% of the coniferous forest land in each diversity unit to be in old growth conditions at all times. Manage 12% of the coniferous forest land in each diversity unit for future old growth to replace existing old growth stands as they pass out of old growth conditions.</p> <p>Manage only mistletoe-free stands under old growth prescriptions for production of future old growth stands unless no mistletoe-free stands are available. Stands presently meeting old growth standards may be mistletoe infected.</p> <p>Manage the stands to produce at least 14 trees per acre of approximately 20 inches DBH by age 120. Meet old growth conditions defined in the glossary.</p>	<p>[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]</p>
199	<p>Minimum harvest volume for a commercial entry will be 160 cubic feet per acre on slopes under 40 percent except for salvage sales, and 600 cubic feet per acre on slopes over 40 percent.</p> <p>Logging will be accomplished by the use of tractor skidders and advanced methods like skylines. Skylines or other advanced methods will be used on all slopes >40 percent and may be used on other areas if needed to meet other management objectives like soil or stream course protection.</p>	<p>Minimum harvest volume for a commercial entry will be 160 cubic feet per acre except for salvage sales.</p> <p>Logging methods will be determined on specific sites through the IRM process.</p>

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests (Continued)		
201	<p>3) Control dwarf mistletoe by using clearcuts for regeneration of infection centers. Non-infected species will be featured in infected stands during thinnings.</p> <p>4) Management of dwarf mistletoe infected stands will receive first priority in the management of timber stands.</p>	[DELETE]

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Carson National Forest		
Range 1		[INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
Sustainable Forest 5	Definition and Table F-1.	[DELETE entire page.]
Sustainable Forest 6	<p>Distribution...Old-growth/potential old-growth sites will be scattered throughout the Carson in all forest types, stand sizes, and landscape positions.</p> <p>Stand size . . . allocate a large enough stand . . .</p>	<p>Distribution...Old-growth/potential old-growth sites will be scattered throughout the Carson in all forest types, stand sizes, and landscape positions except in areas where uneven-aged management is used.</p> <p>[DELETE]</p>
Sustainable Forest 6	Moving old-growth around...It is recognized that, over time, old-growth will move around the forest as the natural processes of growth and disturbance have always caused it to do. For the old-growth to continue, it must give way to the young. A forest is a living cycle with birth, maturity, death, and a rebirth.	Moving old-growth around...It is recognized that, over time, old-growth will move around the forest as the natural processes of growth and disturbance have always caused it to do or will be an integral part of uneven-aged management. For the old-growth to continue, it must give way to the young. A forest is a living cycle with birth, maturity, death, and a rebirth.
Sustainable Forest 7	Major forest types. . . Approximately 18 percent of each of the major forest types (ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, spruce, fir, and piñon-juniper) will be allocated to old-growth/potential old-growth condition. It is recognized that in areas of lower site quality and/or more frequent natural disturbance, a significant portion of allocated stands may never develop into complete old-growth/potential old-growth conditions. (The eighteen percent old-growth figure was derived from wildlife habitat models. It was inferred from the models that a variety of stand age and canopy densities best provided for all the wildlife species of the forest and was consistent with other uses of the forest. This allocation figure may change as the old-growth inventory is completed or the definition is refined.)	[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]

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Timber 8	<p>Wildlife & vegetation diversity units...Allocate at least 6 percent of land scheduled for harvest and 18 percent total forested acres within each wildlife and vegetation diversity unit to old-growth/potential old-growth. (The 6 percent old-growth allocations will not be relegated solely to wilderness, sites not planned for harvest and semi-primitive areas. This allocation figure may change as the old-growth inventory is completed or the definition is refined.)</p> <p>Vegetative manipulation and timber methods...Both even-aged and uneven-aged harvest cutting methods are appropriate for use in the Southwest Region. Even-aged management, with its many variations of cutting methods, is the most appropriate for managing the suitable lands where timber production is a primary objective. Uneven-aged management is most appropriate for use in certain special management areas where timber production is subordinate to other resource management objectives. In all cases, the harvest cutting method will be selected to best fit the abiotic, economic, and management objectives that apply to a particular area. The Regional Guide (Table 3-2) displays the appropriate silvicultural system and cutting methods to be used for each forest type.</p>	<p>Vegetative manipulation and timber methods...Both even-aged and uneven-aged harvest cutting methods are permitted for use in the Southwestern Region. Uneven-aged management is the most appropriate for managing suitable timber producing lands. Even-aged management may be used for special purposes. In all cases, the cutting method will be selected to best fit the abiotic, economic and management objectives that apply to a particular area.</p>
Timber 9	<p>Age class distribution...To work toward a balanced age class distribution on a forest-wide basis, complete regeneration harvests on 3 to 15 percent of each forest cover type (Management Area 1, 2, 3, & 4). As permitted by the existing distribution of stand conditions, apply this guideline on a diversity unit basis.</p>	<p>Diameter class distribution . . . Where uneven-aged management is used a "Q" factor that best meets the site specific area objectives will be selected. Where even-aged management is used, the rotation age for regulated stands will be selected to complement the surrounding diameter class distribution of uneven-aged areas as well as the unit's management objectives.</p>

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Carson National Forest (Continued)		
Wildlife 2	Biological evaluations...Evaluate potential resource impacts on T&E and sensitive species habitat on projects and activities through a biological evaluation (FSM 2670) and conduct appropriate consultation (FSM 2670) when necessary.	Biological evaluations...Evaluate potential resource impacts on T&E and sensitive species habitat on projects and activities through a biological assessment and evaluation (FSM 2670) and conduct appropriate consultation (FSM 2670) when necessary. Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.
Wildlife & Fish 4	Spotted owl...Identify areas according to standardized survey methods, where spotted owls occur and protect occupied nesting territory. Complete forest-wide surveys. -Designate at least a . . .	<u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]
Wildlife & Fish 4	. . .within selected areas identified in conjunction with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. STAND MANAGEMENT & WILDLIFE HABITAT: Integration..Establish and maintain stand diversity through integrated stand management to maintain and improve wildlife habitat diversity and specific habitat components in lands suitable for timber and firewood production. Selected cutting units will average 10-100 acres except as needed to accomplish specific wildlife habitat improvement objectives.	. . .within selected areas identified in conjunction with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. <u>Northern Goshawk</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.] STAND MANAGEMENT & WILDLIFE HABITAT: Integration..Establish and maintain stand diversity through integrated resource management to maintain and improve wildlife habitat diversity and specific habitat components in lands suitable for timber and firewood production. Selected cutting units will average 10-100 acres except as needed to accomplish specific wildlife habitat improvement objectives.

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Wildlife & Fish 7	<p>..diversity edge index of at least 1.41 (41 percent greater circumference than a circle of equal size).</p> <p>SUMMER BIG GAME COVER</p> <p>-Diversity units dominated by forested vegetation types,...</p>	<p>.. diversity edge index of at least 1.41 (41 percent greater circumference than a circle of equal size).</p> <p>The following cover standards and guidelines will apply in areas where threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat requirements do not conflict. Threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat requirements take precedence over cover requirements.</p> <p>SUMMER BIG GAME COVER</p> <p>-Diversity units dominated by forested vegetation types,...</p>
Wildlife & Fish 10	Goshawk: 30 acres of uncut area around active nests.	[DELETE]

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Cibola National Forest		
63-7		[INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
64	There shall be no harvesting during Period 1 on lands with greater than 40 percent slopes, in areas in the 40-50 site index range for Forest regeneration or in roadless areas previously identified in RARE II.	There shall be no harvesting on lands with greater than 40 percent slopes.
64-65	<p>The 121-250 year age class . . . and 20-foot in length.</p> <p>The old growth stands should be managed in stands of at least 40 acres with a preference for 80 to 100 acres and should be mistletoe free.</p> <p>The old growth stand conditions can best be met on a combination of suitable timber lands, inaccessible, inoperable, and inclusions of unsuitable timber lands, or on lands constrained for other reasons in contiguous 25,000-acre units.</p>	[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]
67	5. Require cable systems for timber harvest for areas that 1) have slopes greater than 40 percent; 2) can be reforested; and 3) have volumes of at least 3,000 board feet per acre. Design systems that take advantage of concave slopes and avoid convex slopes.	[DELETE]
69	Manage threatened, endangered and sensitive animal, fish and plant habitat to achieve delisting in a manner consistent with the goals established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the respective states.	<p>Manage threatened and endangered species habitat to achieve delisting consistent with recovery plans and goals established by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Manage sensitive species habitat to maintain population viability within the National Forest.</p> <p>Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.</p>

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Cibola National Forest (Continued)		
71	[NONE]	<u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]
71	[NONE]	<u>Northern Goshawk</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]
89	Apply even age management using the shelterwood system for regeneration on suitable timber acres:	Apply primarily uneven-aged management. Where even-aged management is applied, a shelterwood system will be used in accordance with the following guidelines:
90	All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests.
112	Apply even age management using the shelterwood system for regeneration.	Apply primarily uneven-aged management. Where even-aged management is applied, a shelterwood system will be used in accordance with the following guidelines:
113	All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain . . .	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests.

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121-1	<p>Spotted Owl Habitat:</p> <p>Follow interim Directives on management of areas containing known spotted owls.</p>	<p><u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p>
121-1	<p>Goshawk: 8 chain buffer zone around nest.</p>	<p><u>Northern Goshawk</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p>
121-2	<p>Apply even age management using the shelterwood system for regeneration:</p>	<p>Apply primarily uneven-aged management. Where even-aged management is applied, a shelterwood system will be used in accordance with the following guidelines:</p>
124	<p>All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.</p>	<p>Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.</p>
129	<p>Plan, prepare, and offer timber sales in accordance with silvicultural prescriptions and environmental analyses. Minimum harvest volume is 800 bd. ft./acre on slopes less than 40 percent and 3,000 bd. ft./acre on slopes over 40 percent. Requires YUM yarding.</p>	<p>Plan, prepare, and offer timber sales in accordance with silvicultural prescriptions and environmental analyses only on slopes less than 40 percent with minimum harvest volume of 800 bd. ft./acre.</p>
129	<p>The silvicultural prescription for spruce-fir is even-age management with shelterwood regeneration system if wind throw risk is average or below.</p>	<p>Silvicultural prescriptions will be primarily uneven-aged management. Where even-aged management is prescribed, a shelterwood regeneration system will be used in accordance with the following guidelines:</p>

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
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130	All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests.
135	Apply even-age management using the shelterwood system for regeneration.	Silvicultural prescriptions will be primarily uneven-aged management. Where even-aged management is prescribed, a shelterwood regeneration system will be used in accordance with the following guidelines: Slopes over 40 percent will not be harvested.
137	All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests.
144	Apply even-age management using the shelterwood system for regeneration.	Silvicultural prescriptions will be primarily uneven-aged management. Where even-aged management is prescribed, a shelterwood regeneration system will be used in accordance with the following guidelines: Slopes over 40 percent will not be harvested.

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
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146	All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests.
152	Apply even-age management using the shelterwood system for regeneration.	Silvicultural prescriptions will be primarily uneven-aged management. Where even-aged management is prescribed, a shelterwood regeneration system will be used in accordance with the following guidelines: Slopes over 40 percent will not be harvested.
154	All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests.

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
Coconino National Forest		
23	Improve habitat for listed threatened, endangered, or sensitive species of plants and animals and other species as they become threatened or endangered. Work toward recovery and delisting	Improve habitat for listed threatened, endangered, or sensitive species of plants and animals and other species as they become threatened or endangered. Work toward recovery and delisting of threatened and endangered species.
23	<p>Manage the timber resource to provide a sustained-yield of forest products through integrated stand management. On forested lands identified as suitable for commercial timber production, design timber management activities to integrate considerations for economics, water quality, soils, wildlife habitat, recreation opportunities, visual quality, and other values. Develop and implement sustained-yield program for firewood and other miscellaneous forest products including posts, poles, Christmas trees, and wildings.</p> <p>Manage resources to prevent a build-up of insects and diseases to prevent or reduce serious, long-lasting hazards through integrated pest management (IPM). Aggressively manage to decrease or eliminate dwarf mistletoe from the timber environment.</p>	<p>Manage the timber resource to provide a sustained-yield of forest products through integrated resource management. On forested lands identified as suitable for commercial timber production, design timber management activities to integrate considerations for economics, water quality, soils, wildlife habitat, recreation opportunities, visual quality, and other values. Develop and implement sustained-yield program for firewood and other miscellaneous forest products including posts, poles, Christmas trees, and wildings. Emphasize uneven-aged management for timber cutting areas.</p> <p>Manage resources to prevent a build-up of insects and diseases to prevent or reduce serious, long-lasting hazards through integrated pest management (IPM)</p>
64		<p><u>Wildlife and Fish Operations and Maintenance</u></p> <p>Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.</p>
65	Identify areas where spotted owls occur and protect occupied nesting territory. Complete Forest spotted owl surveys in Decade 1.	<p><u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p><u>Northern Goshawk</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p>

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66		Range Resource Planning and Inventory [INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
70	<p>...are needed to protect either the suitable or unsuitable areas.</p> <p>Cuts are designed to eliminate or reduce dwarf mistletoe infections. . .</p>	<p>...are needed to protect either the suitable or unsuitable areas.</p> <p>Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species take precedence over insect and disease control.</p> <p>Cuts are designed to eliminate or reduce dwarf mistletoe infections. . .</p>
70	Within the portion of the Forest physically capable of providing ponderosa pine and mixed conifer old-growth and classified as tentatively suitable for timber management, manage to have at least 5 percent in old-growth condition at all times.	[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]
122	Silvicultural prescriptions emphasize treating dwarf mistletoe infections to bring them down to acceptable levels.	Silvicultural prescriptions emphasize treating dwarf mistletoe infections to bring them down to acceptable levels, unless threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat requirements take precedence.
123	Within each 10K block treated, not less than 8 percent nor more than 40 percent of the suitable lands is scheduled for regeneration during any 20-year period, provided there are adequate stands available for regeneration. Stands can be regenerated if they have, generally, reached CMAI, have unacceptable dwarf mistletoe ratings, or have multiple-use objectives that require the stand to be regenerated before CMAI. Regenerated stands may be harvested at 95 percent of CMAI.	Within each 10K block treated, uneven-aged management will be emphasized. Where even-aged management is used, not less than 8 percent nor more than 40 percent of the suitable lands is scheduled for regeneration during any 20-year period, provided there are adequate stands available for regeneration. Stands can be regenerated if they have, generally, reached CMAI, have unacceptable dwarf mistletoe ratings, or have multiple-use objectives that require the stand to be regenerated before CMAI. Regenerated stands may be harvested at 95 percent of CMAI.

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123	<p>...unless environmental analysis indicates either more or less is needed:</p> <p>-Goshawk — 20 acres of uncut area around active nests.</p> <p>-Cooper's hawk — 15 acres . . .</p>	<p>...unless environmental analysis indicates either more or less is needed:</p> <p><u>Northern Goshawk</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>-Cooper's hawk — 15 acres . . .</p>
124	<p>...implement an osprey and wintering bald eagle public education program.</p> <p>Wildlife Cover:</p> <p>Manage for at least 30 percent cover in 10K blocks. Of this total at least one third is in thermal cover, one third is hiding cover, . . .</p>	<p>...implement an osprey and wintering bald eagle public education program.</p> <p>Wildlife Cover:</p> <p>The following cover standards and guidelines will apply in areas where threatened, endangered, or sensitive habitat requirements do not conflict. Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species take precedence over requirements for other species.</p>
125	<p>...Evaluate owl and bear habitat needs during project planning.</p> <p>Maintain a 300-acre core area in occupied spotted owl nesting territory. Maintain existing old-growth and dead and down material in each core area.</p> <p>In key mixed conifer bear habitat, manage for at least. . .</p>	<p>...Evaluate owl and bear habitat needs as well as cover needs during project planning.</p> <p><u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>In key mixed conifer bear habitat, manage for at least. . .</p>
127-129	<p>Allocate to a managed old-growth prescription, enough of the tentatively suitable forest land so that at least 5 percent will meet old-growth conditions at all times in each 10K block . . . representative population of these species is retained.</p>	<p>[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]</p>
130	<p>Stands are managed under the even-aged system except for stands or parts of stands managed for special purposes such as old-growth, turkey roosts, raptor nests, or visual management. The shelterwood method is the preferred method. Other systems and methods are used in special cases.</p>	<p>Management will generally use uneven-aged systems. When stands are managed under even-aged systems, the shelterwood method is the preferred method in accordance with the following guidelines.</p>

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140	<p>...Evaluate owl and bear habitat needs during project planning.</p> <p>Maintain a 300-acre core area in occupied spotted owl nesting territory. Maintain existing old-growth and dead and down material in each core area.</p> <p>Fires Management Planning and Analysis. . .</p>	<p>...Evaluate owl and bear habitat needs as well as cover needs during project planning.</p> <p><u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p><u>Northern Goshawk</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>Fires Management Planning and Analysis. . .</p>
203	<p>...Evaluate owl and bear habitat needs during project planning.</p> <p>Maintain a 300-acre core area in occupied spotted owl nesting territory. Maintain existing old-growth and dead and down material in each core area.</p> <p>Mixed conifer Stringers in Ponderosa Pine Silvicultural. . .</p>	<p>...Evaluate owl and bear habitat needs as well as cover needs during project planning.</p> <p><u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p><u>Northern Goshawk</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>Mixed conifer Stringers in Ponderosa Pine Silvicultural. . .</p>

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32		9. Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.
33	(1) Retain 20 percent or more of the stand in mature or . . . (a) Retention will . . . (b) Retention will . . .	[INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]
37	. . . equal to 30 percent as seedlings and	. . . equal to 30 percent as seedlings and saplings. 13. In all management areas except 2 and 2A, apply the following standards and guidelines in Mexican spotted owl and Northern Goshawk habitat. (a) <u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.] (b) <u>Northern Goshawk</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]
38		3. [INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
46	All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.	Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitat requirements will take precedence over vegetation manipulation to control insects and disease. All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.

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51	5. Monitor squirrel populations and habitat annually through inventory and analysis.	<p>5. Monitor squirrel populations and habitat annually through inventory and analysis.</p> <p><u>6. Mexican Spotted Owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p><u>7. Northern Goshawk</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p>
54-3	7. Monitor squirrel population and habitat annually through inventory and analysis.	<p>7. Monitor squirrel populations and habitat annually through inventory and analysis.</p> <p><u>8. Mexican Spotted Owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p><u>9. Northern Goshawk</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p>

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28	<p>Manage threatened, endangered, and sensitive animal, fish and plant habitat to achieve delisting in a manner consistent with the goals established with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish in compliance with approved recovery plans.</p>	<p>Manage threatened and endangered animal, fish and plant habitat to achieve delisting in a manner consistent with the goals established with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish in compliance with approved recovery plans.</p> <p>Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.</p>
28	<p>...Management requirements needed to maintain or enhance habitats for these species will be incorporated into implementation plans for individual areas.</p> <p>Habitat locations for sensitive plant and animal species remain confidential to prevent unnecessary disturbance, theft, or mortality.</p>	<p>...Management requirements needed to maintain or enhance habitats for these species will be incorporated into implementation plans for individual areas. Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over requirements for other species.</p> <p>Habitat locations for threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant and animal species remain confidential to prevent unnecessary disturbance, theft, or mortality.</p>
28	<p>Accomplish recovery projects included in approved recovery plans. Projects will be coordinated through integrated forest management practices.</p> <p>When management practices are proposed in or likely to affect listed species habitat, a biological evaluation will be conducted to assess impacts and determine needs for consultation or conference with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Consultation will be initiated for situations where listed or proposed listed species may or is likely to be affected.</p>	<p>Accomplish recovery projects included in approved recovery plans. Projects will be coordinated through integrated resource management process.</p> <p>When management practices are proposed in or likely to affect listed species habitat, a Biological Assessment and Evaluation will be conducted to assess impacts and determine needs for consultation or conference with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Consultation will be initiated for situations where listed or proposed listed species may or is likely to be affected.</p>

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29	<p>...selected areas identified in conjunction with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.</p> <p>Identify forest portions of recovery objectives in conjunction with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.</p> <p>..</p>	<p>...selected areas identified in conjunction with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.</p> <p><u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p>
29	<p>...If evaluated to threatened or endangered status, complete consultations with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as required.</p> <p>Within turkey habitat management areas ...</p>	<p>...If evaluated to threatened or endangered status, complete consultations with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as required.</p> <p><u>Northern Goshawk</u></p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>Within turkey habitat management areas ...</p>
31	Animal damage control activities will be accomplished in the Gila National Forest in accordance with the Inter-agency Animal Damage Control Guidelines.	[INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines following animal damage control.]
32		[INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
34	<p>Stands will generally be managed under the even-aged silvicultural system. Cutting methods will be prescribed for specific stands in the silvicultural exams. Uneven-aged management will be used where needed to meet wildlife or visual quality objectives.</p> <p>Use the shelterwood cutting method for regenerating stands with exceptions as provided for in the Regional Guide.</p>	<p>Stands will generally be managed under the uneven-aged silvicultural system. Cutting methods will be prescribed for specific stands in the silvicultural exams and evaluated during the Integrated Resource Management (IRM) process.</p>
35	<p>The silvicultural prescription:</p> <p>Shelterwood cut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prepare the site during seed cut at age 100 to 120. -Remove all overstory that will not blend in with the 0-40 year age classes. -Precommercial thin. 	[DELETE]

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	<p>-One to three commercial (intermediate) cuts to maintain growth, thermal and hiding cover</p> <p>-Prep cut where needed for wind firmness and crown development.</p> <p>Clearcut (strip and/or patch cut)</p> <p>-Prepare site during clearcut at age 100-120.</p> <p>-Precommercial thin.</p> <p>-One to three commercial (intermediate) cuts to maintain growth, thermal and hiding cover</p> <p>Planned re-entry period will be 20 years for 0 to 40 percent slopes and 40 years for slopes over 40 percent.</p> <p>Stands will generally be managed under the even-aged system cutting methods will be prescribed for specific stands in the silvicultural examination process. Uneven-aged management will be used where needed to meet wildlife habitat or visual quality objectives.</p>	
35	Rotation of regenerated stands will be 100 to 120 years.	[DELETE]
35	Limit tractor/crawler logging equipment in most areas to slopes less than 40 percent. Use cable logging systems for slopes over 40 percent.	No slopes over 40 percent will be harvested.
36	Integrated stand management techniques will be used to integrate multiple resource goals when timber activities are planned.	The Integrated Resource Management process will be used to integrate multiple resource goals when timber activities are planned.

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39	These work activities apply to Management Areas 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.	These work activities apply to Management Areas 1, 3, 8, 9, 12 and 16.
44		<u>Wildlife Surveys . . .</u> [INSERT] Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.
45	1a. Provide forage cover ratios of 40:60 to 60:40. 2a. Provide for at least 40 percent cover.	1a. Provide forage cover ratios of 40:60 to 60:40 in areas where TES species habitat requirements do not conflict. 2a. Provide for at least 40 percent cover where TES species habitat requirements do not conflict.
46	7. Spotted Owl Habitat	7. [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines]
47	8. a. (1) Goshawk	8. a. (1) [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines]
48-49	12. Old Growth Habitat	12. [INSERT Alternative G, Old Growth Standards and Guidelines.]
51		5. [INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
67-71	[DELETE]	
83		<u>DO1 Range Resource Planning</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
85-89	[DELETE]	
115-119	[DELETE]	

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126		<p>DO1 Range Resource Planning</p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]</p>
135-152	[DELETE]	
159-170	[DELETE]	
176	[DELETE]	<p>DO1 Range Resource Planning</p> <p>[INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>These work activities, standards and guidelines apply to Management Areas 2 (old 2 and 5 combined), 10, and 13 (old 13, 14, 15, 17, and 18 combined).</p> <p>Standards for Implementation of Resource Operations Or Improvements in Ecosystem Management Areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement resource operations and improvements which contribute to achievement of desired conditions and fulfillment of the Forest Service mission. (Resource operations and improvements are specified in Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 1309.16, National Activity Structure Handbook). 2. Identify habitat management territories for threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant or animal species that are consistent with the conservation strategy and the recovery plan established for the species through on-the-ground surveys or record searches. Habitat needs for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species, endangered species take precedence over threatened species and sensitive species take precedence over non-sensitive species. 3. Identify heritage properties through on-the-ground survey or record search that may be affected by resource operations or improvements; evaluate

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		<p>these properties for their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. When eligible properties are found, apply criteria of affect as specified in the applicable protocol.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Identify and portray, describe, or quantify existing conditions in the implementation land unit. If the land area selected for implementation of a resource operation or improvement is not a specified ecosystem management area (EMA), an ad hoc implementation land unit shall be defined and geographically located during the initial stages of Forest Plan Implementation. Standards that apply to the implementation of resource operations or improvements in EMAs, apply as well to resource operations or improvements in ad hoc implementation land units. 5. Formulate and portray, describe, or quantify management objectives and desired conditions for the implementation land unit. In EMAs that involve habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant or animal species, formulate management objectives and desired conditions for each designated management territory. Formulate, design, and implement resource operations or improvements that contribute to the achievement or maintenance of these management objectives and desired conditions. 6. Consult with appropriate tribal, state, county, or local government agencies and the public regarding existing conditions, desired conditions, management objectives, proposed intervention and resource improvement actions for the implementation land unit. 7. Formulate, design, and propose resource operations or improvements that contribute, over time, to the achievement or maintenance of desired resource or ecological conditions in implementation land units. Consult when applicable:

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Survey and inventory protocols for TE&S species. b. Recovery plans and conservation strategies for TE&S species. c. Formal Consultation Reports. d. Guidelines for resource operations and improvements. e. Intergovernmental agreements and memoranda of understanding. f. Forest Service Manuals and Handbooks. g. Management review and resource monitoring evaluation reports. h. Technical reports and bulletins, research papers, handbooks, monographs, and other documents in the literature. i. Tribal, state, and local government input. j. Public input. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Consult with appropriate Indian tribes and individuals regarding the formulation and design of on-the-ground resource operations, research activities, or improvements in areas with known or suspected socio-cultural or religious significance. 9. Prepare a biological assessment and evaluation (BA&E) to document the effect of the selected action on the habitat and on each individual in the population of threatened or endangered species. 10. For selected actions that require preparation of an environmental analysis or environmental impact statement, prepare a biological assessment and evaluation (BA&E) to document the effect of the selected action on the viability of the population of the sensitive species in the ecosystem management area.

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		<p>Guidelines For implementation of Resource Operations Or Improvements in EMAs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify, describe, and geographically locate existing conditions in the implementation land area, regarding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Forest lands. b. Research natural areas. c. Wilderness and other administrative designations. d. Ecosystem management areas. e. Forest Plan Implementation Land Units. f. Ad hoc implementation land units. g. Administrative, fire, and other facilities. h. Water locations and water rights. i. Roads, trails, airports, and heliports. j. Fuel loadings. k. Ecological land units (aka TES units of SM units). l. Range allotments and pastures. m. Ranger utilization, condition and trend. n. Range improvements. o. Heritage resource properties. p. Utility corridors and other special land uses. q. Visual quality objectives. r. Existing vegetation. s. Meadows and grasslands. t. Management territories for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species. u. Management territories for other plant or animal species. v. Wetlands. w. Recreation opportunity spectrum.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x. Recreation sites, including RARE II areas. y. Mineral sites. z. Off-road vehicular closure areas. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identify and portray desired forest site conditions for the EMA or ad hoc implementation land unit at the 20-year and 40-year timemarks. 3. Identify, interpret, and expose public issues, management concerns, and resource opportunities relevant to the EMA. 4. Describe and geographically locate, using geographic information systems technology, the selected set of proposed intervention or resource improvement actions designed to accelerate progress toward desired conditions or maintain desired conditions. Also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Geographically identify and locate, the analysis area (aka affected area) relevant to each proposed intervention or resource improvement action. b. For each analysis area, predict the expected effects and resultant forest-site conditions for the 5-year, 20-year, and 40-year timemarks. c. For each analysis area, predict the expected effects and resultant forage conditions for the 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year timemarks. d. Identify and geographically locate possible conflicts between proposed land use, occupancy, or resource intervention or improvement actions and tribal, state, or local governmental agency interests, missions, or ordinances. Disclose these conflicts and the effects of not being in compliance with the local requirement in the environmental impact statement or environmental assessment. Decision to override a local requirement must be explained in the appropriate decision document.

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		<p>e. Identify and establish monitoring activities for each proposed intervention or resource improvement action.</p> <p>5. Formulate alternatives to proposed intervention or resource improvement actions not categorically excluded from documentation in an environmental document.</p> <p>6. Document findings of environmental analysis, disclose the expected environmental effects of proposed actions, and publish implementation decisions as prescribed by NEPA and its implementing regulations or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.</p> <p>ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AREA 2: 308,394 ACRES</p> <p>This area comprises the coniferous forest and coniferous woodland above the Mogollon Rim in the Chalender and Williams Ranger Districts. It includes parts of the Cedar-Deadman, Partridge Creek, Upper Verde, Sycamore Canyon and Cataract-Spring Valley watersheds. This area is an elevated plain interspersed with isolated cinder hills and volcanic mountains. Elevations range from 6,500 feet to 9,388 feet. Drainage systems are generally ill-defined with ephemeral flow. The average annual precipitation is approximately 22 inches. The City of Williams and several rural subdivisions are located in this management area.</p> <p>Management Area 2 contains most of the suitable timberland in the Williams and Chalender Ranger Districts. The predominant vegetation in this area is ponderosa pine with scattered inclusions of aspen and Gambel oak and coniferous woodland composed of ponderosa pine, pinyon pine, alligator juniper, and one-seed juniper. Typical understory in the lower elevations is blue grama; mountain muhly, junegrass and squirreltail are typical at higher elevations. There are extensive prairies of seral grass. Douglas-fir and white fir are found at higher elevations. Understory forage species are mutton bluegrass, black dropseed, mountain</p>

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		<p>muhly, junegrass, squirreltail and blue grama. Cliffrose, ceanothus, and mountain mahogany are found on shallow soils. The sensitive plant species <u>Potentilla multifoliolata</u> and <u>Chrysothamnus molestus</u> are known to occur in this area with other sensitive species occurrence possible.</p> <p>Management Area 2 is habitat for a variety of animals. The endangered peregrine falcon and bald eagle seasonally use part of the area. The northern goshawk, a sensitive species, nests and forages in almost all parts of the area. The forested area, broken by several large seral grass prairies, is summer habitat for mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, turkey, black bear, and some white-tail deer. In lower elevations, pine stringers provide roost-trees for turkey. Islands of mixed conifer vegetation situated on Sitgreaves and Bill Williams mountains provide limited habitat for Mexican spotted owls and red squirrels.</p> <p>Riparian and aquatic areas consisting of scattered ponds and ephemeral lakes provide some breeding habitat and are important resting stops for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds. Several small lakes and ponds provide fishing opportunities as well as nesting habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds and osprey. Wintering bald eagle utilize the area for foraging.</p> <p>The unit has low potential for locatable and leasable minerals. Cinder material pits and many potential sites are located throughout the unit. Most of the special land uses and linear rights-of-way in the Williams and Chalender Districts are in this management area. It also contains three classified electronic sites.</p> <p>A substantial portion of this management area has been inventoried for cultural resources. Cultural site densities vary from low to high. All sites have not been fully inventoried nor evaluated for disposition. The Historic Beale Wagon Road and the Historic Overland Road cross portions of the unit.</p>

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		<p>Recreation use within this area is moderate to high. Primary recreation activities are big game hunting, dispersed camping, fishing, sightseeing, and hiking. There is some off-road vehicle use. The predominate recreation opportunity spectrum classification is roaded and natural appearing.</p> <p>The area is summer range for cattle and sheep; most of the area is in satisfactory range condition. Permitted grazing use is generally in balance with grazing capacity.</p> <p>The fuel profile is conducive to high intensity wildfires that can result in destruction or heavy damage to resources and developed facilities. Prompt fire suppression must be instituted when the threat of high intensity fire exists.</p> <p>ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AREA 10: 86,250 ACRES</p> <p>This area is located in the central section of the Tusayan Ranger District. It is an elevated plain with numerous drainage systems. Elevations range from 6,700 feet to 6,900 feet. Drainage systems are well-defined and flows are ephemeral. The average annual precipitation is approximately 18 inches.</p> <p>Ponderosa pine vegetation makes up the majority of this management area. Gambel oak is scattered throughout as an understory component. Pinyon pine and Utah juniper comprise a substantial component of the vegetative type. Big sagebrush, snakeweed, blue grama, mutton bluegrass, mountain muhly, and junegrass are the predominant forage species.</p> <p>The principal elk calving, deer and pronghorn antelope fawning, and turkey nesting habitat in the Tusayan District are located here. The category 2 sensitive species <u>Chrysothamnus molestus</u> is known to occur in this area with other sensitive species occurrence possible. The only fishery is Russell Tank. Where present, the management indicator species are elk, turkey, mule deer, goshawk, pygmy nuthatch, hairy woodpecker, pronghorn antelope, and plain titmouse.</p>

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		<p>Riparian indicator species are Lucy's warbler, yellow breasted chat, Lincoln's sparrow and aquatic invertebrates.</p> <p>The area has moderate potential for uranium. Copper and other minerals may be found in association with uranium deposits. The area has low to moderate potential for oil and gas.</p> <p>There are high densities of cultural resource sites, but inventoried cultural resource sites have not been evaluated for final disposition.</p> <p>Recreation use within the unit is moderate, although there are several areas of concentrated use. Use consists mostly of dispersed camping, hunting, and sightseeing. A portion of the Arizona Trail crosses the management area. The predominant ROS class is roaded and natural appearing.</p> <p>Most of the area is grazed by cattle from late spring until fall. Permitted grazing use is not presently in balance with grazing capacity. Proper distribution of livestock is difficult to obtain due to the lack of water.</p> <p>The fuels profile is variable with areas of high hazard fuel loading and areas of very sparse fuels.</p> <p>ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AREA 13: 268,719 ACRES</p> <p>This area is located in the middle of the North Kaibab Ranger District. It is part of an elevated plain dissected by numerous drainage systems. Elevations range from 7,000 feet to over 9,000 feet. Drainage systems are well-defined and flows are ephemeral. Annual precipitation ranges from 18 to 30 inches.</p> <p>Ponderosa pine predominates in most of this management area, with aspen present in pure stands and as a component of the overstory and understory vegetation. Understory species include mutton bluegrass, blue grama, squirreltail, junegrass, <u>Carex</u> sp., and mountain muhly. There is also some mixed conifer. In thinned mixed conifer stands, important forage producers</p>

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		<p>include pine dropseed, tall oatgrass, weeping brome, and smooth brome. The forb component is dominated by yarrow, ragweed, columbine, sandwort and cinquefoil.</p> <p>Mixed conifer and spruce-fir vegetation cover a major portion of this area. Aspen is scattered throughout in pure stands and as a component of both the overstory and understory vegetation. In openings important forage producers are mountain muhly, tall oatgrass, weeping brome, and smooth brome. The forb component includes yarrow, ragweed, columbine, sandwort and cinquefoil. In dense conifer stands, <u>Carex sp.</u> and the forb component is essentially the only understory vegetation. On drier sites there are pure stands of ponderosa pine.</p> <p>Pine stringers are a dominate feature in the southwestern part of this area and are valuable turkey habitat. The pine component along the eastern edge of the unit provides summer turkey and mule deer habitat and provides travelways between summer and winter ranges. All of the area provides habitat for Kaibab squirrels, with red squirrels in the mixed conifer. Numerous openings in the forest provide biotic diversity. The category 2 sensitive plant species <u>Rosa stellata</u> is known to occur in this management area with other sensitive species occurrence possible. Pure aspen stands have, historically, provided the best foraging areas, however invasion by conifers has suppressed the diversity and abundance of this forage resource.</p> <p>This area provides important summer turkey and mule deer habitat. Numerous small clearcuts in the mixed conifer type, aspen stands and grassy meadows provide biotic diversity. The category 2 <u>Castilleja Kaibabensis</u> and the category 3 <u>Penstemon virgatus ssp. pseudoputus</u> are known to occur in this management area with other sensitive species occurrence possible. Management indicator species where present are turkey, mule deer, Kaibab squirrel, goshawk, red squirrel, plain titmouse, hairy woodpecker, pygmy nuthatch, and yellow-bellied sapsucker.</p>

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		<p>All of this management area is in the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve.</p> <p>Oxidized copper ores were produced from numerous prospects in the Jacob Lake and Warm Springs area until 1950. The United States acquired the surface estate of these copper properties through land exchanges; however, the mineral rights are reserved to third parties until 2000. Occasional prospecting of these properties is expected to continue, although no development proposals are anticipated. The area has moderate potential for uranium, but the entire unit is closed to entry under the mining laws.</p> <p>The area has low to moderate potential for oil and gas. Oil and gas leases have been issued for portions of the unit north of Jacob Lake. Oil and gas prospecting activities, and possibly exploration, are likely to continue.</p> <p>The wide range of vegetation types represented in the area provide visual diversity which is a major feature of this scenic area. Forest roads access vista points on the rim of the Grand Canyon and other dispersed recreation attractions. These vista points and other attractive spots provide dispersed camping and sightseeing, which along with hunting, are the major recreational activities in the area. The entire unit is classified as roaded and natural appearing.</p> <p>Recreation use consists principally of dispersed camping and hunting. In the fall, many visitors enjoy the scenic contrast provided by the colorful aspen foliage. Some cross-country skiing and snowmobiling activity has developed during the winter. The entire unit is classified as roaded and natural appearing.</p> <p>This area provides summer grazing for cattle and horses. Open grassy parks and seeded openings in the forest provide most of the grazing capacity. Permitted grazing use is in balance with estimated grazing capacity.</p>

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		<p>The fuel profile is conducive to large high intensity fires with a potential for very high resource damage.</p> <p>Guidelines For Resource Operations And Improvements</p> <p>These guidelines apply only to resource operations and improvements in Ecosystem Management Areas 2, 10, and 13.</p> <p>Guidelines for Heritage Resource Operations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise heritage overviews to meet specific management needs. 2. In consultation with the SHOP and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, manage heritage resource sites during the conduct of undertakings to achieve a "No Effect" or "No Adverse Effect" finding. 3. Provide necessary site protection in advance of undertakings. Utilize rejection, denial, redesign or relocation of proposed resource operations to provide in-place preservation of heritage resources in the following circumstances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Present methods of investigation and data recovery cannot realize the current research potential of the sites. b. Sites are likely to have greater importance for addressing future research questions than current ones. c. Heritage values derive primarily from qualities other than research potential, and those values are fully realized only when the heritage remains exist undisturbed in their original context (e.g., association with significant historical persons or events, special ethnic or religious values, or unique interpretive values). d. Heritage resources are important primarily for the quality of their architecture and the integrity of their setting.

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		<p>e. In-place preservation is necessary to accomplish the objectives of the State Historic Preservation Plan.</p> <p>f. Site densities make data recovery economically infeasible or require unattainable operating conditions.</p> <p>4. Include site protection and liability clauses in Forest contracts, permits and leases that are likely to affect heritage resources.</p> <p>5. Consult with concerned Indian tribes and individuals for advice and input regarding heritage resource site data recovery programs.</p> <p>6. Base the frequency and priority for site inspection and monitoring on its relative susceptibility to rapid deterioration or human disturbance. Monitor sites listed and nominated to the National Register biannually. Inspect eligible sites periodically.</p> <p>7. Use signing, fencing, administrative closure, increased patrolling, investigations, interpretive programs, stabilization and data recovery, as appropriate, to protect heritage resources.</p> <p>Guidelines for Recreation Resource Operations and Improvements:</p> <p>1. Refer to Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Map for recreation management objectives.</p> <p>2. Consult with Indian tribes regarding development of interpretive opportunities of prehistoric occupations.</p> <p>3. Monitor off-road vehicle (ORV) use; prevent resource damage and user conflicts.</p> <p>4. Prepare district recreation operation and maintenance plans annually.</p> <p>5. Revise recreation opportunity guides as necessary.</p> <p>6. Operate and maintain heavily-used dispersed areas and facilities to standard service management.</p>

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Formulate and implement control measures where and when the following damage occurs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil compaction. b. Loss of vegetative cover. c. Tree damage and mortality d. Deterioration of water quality. 8. Prohibit competitive ORV events. 9. Maintain trails to maintenance level 3 or better. <p>Guidelines for Visual Resource Operations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Visual Quality Objective (VQO) Map for visual management objectives and the location of visual features. 2. Manage visual features to meet their assigned visual quality objective. 3. Enhance visual resource diversity within area with retention VQO. 4. Formulate viewshed plans for important road corridors. <p>Guidelines for Rangeland Resource Operations and Improvements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.] 2. Inventory noxious weeds. Coordinate noxious weed control activities with other agencies and adjoining land owners. 3. Favor native species in all revegetation activities. 4. Restrict livestock access to 30 percent of the shoreline of the stock tanks that have stable water levels with the capacity to grow emergent aquatic vegetation. 5. In pronghorn antelope range, remove net wire fences; in the interim, modify every one-half mile of such fence to facilitate movement.

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		<p>Guidelines for Wildlife and Fish Resource Operations and Improvements:</p> <p>1. [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>2. [INSERT Alternative G, Northern Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>3. In other coniferous forest timberland.</p> <p>a. Provide the following desired forest conditions:</p> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Acceptable Range Percent of Area</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(1) Old trees, 24 inches and larger at dbh, 20 percent of maximum SDI to maximum SDI.</td><td>17-23</td></tr><tr><td>(2) Mature trees, 18 to 23.9 inches at dbh, 20 percent of maximum SDI to maximum SDI.</td><td>17-23</td></tr><tr><td>(3) Mid-age trees, 12 to 17.9 inches at dbh, 20 percent of maximum SDI to maximum SDI.</td><td>17-23</td></tr><tr><td>(4) Young trees, 5 to 11.9 inches at dbh, minimum stocking to 20 percent of maximum SDI.</td><td>7-13</td></tr><tr><td>(5) Young trees, 5 to 11.9 inches at dbh, 20 percent of maximum SDI to 35 percent of maximum SDI.</td><td>7-13</td></tr><tr><td>(6) Sapling trees, 1 to 4.9 inches at dbh, minimum stocking to 20 percent of maximum SDI.</td><td>7-13</td></tr><tr><td>(7) No trees or seedling trees to 0.9 inch at dbh.</td><td>7-13</td></tr></tbody></table>		Acceptable Range Percent of Area	(1) Old trees, 24 inches and larger at dbh, 20 percent of maximum SDI to maximum SDI.	17-23	(2) Mature trees, 18 to 23.9 inches at dbh, 20 percent of maximum SDI to maximum SDI.	17-23	(3) Mid-age trees, 12 to 17.9 inches at dbh, 20 percent of maximum SDI to maximum SDI.	17-23	(4) Young trees, 5 to 11.9 inches at dbh, minimum stocking to 20 percent of maximum SDI.	7-13	(5) Young trees, 5 to 11.9 inches at dbh, 20 percent of maximum SDI to 35 percent of maximum SDI.	7-13	(6) Sapling trees, 1 to 4.9 inches at dbh, minimum stocking to 20 percent of maximum SDI.	7-13	(7) No trees or seedling trees to 0.9 inch at dbh.	7-13
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		<div>Units Per Acre</div> <div><div>(8) Number of snags, 18 inches in dbh, 30 feet in height, 30 feet in height or larger.</div><div>1-3</div></div> <div><div>(9) Number of downed trees or logs 12 inches in diameter or larger.</div><div>3-5</div></div> <div><div>(10) Tons of residual woody debris 3 to 12 inches in diameter.</div><div>5-7</div></div> <div><div>b. Encourage and promote oak and aspen.</div></div> <div><div>c. Encourage diversity of plant species in the overstory, understory, and ground cover.</div></div> <div><div>d. Turkey summer and winter home ranges.</div><div><div>(1) Provide not less than 4 roost-tree-groups per 640 acres in winter range.</div><div>(2) Provide not less than 2 roost-tree-groups per 640 acres in summer range.</div><div>(3) Minimize human disturbance in turkey nesting areas from April 15 to July 1.</div></div></div> <div><div>e. Provide one permanent water source per 640 acres.</div></div> <div><div>4. In seral grassland.</div><div><div>a. Maintain existing openings and create additional openings with high forb composition (25 percent).</div><div>b. Provide one permanent water source per 640 acres.</div></div></div> <div><div>5. Establish an osprey nesting territory around existing nesting trees. Provide the following desired forest conditions in osprey nesting territories (ONT).</div></div>

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		<p>a. Provide, for every 10 surface acres of water, not less than 5 acres of mature and overmature trees with not less than 4 snags, with heights, equal to or greater than, the surrounding trees, and not less than 18 inches in dbh, per acre, for potential osprey nesting sites.</p> <p>b. Minimize adverse activities within active nesting territories between April 1 and August 15.</p> <p>c. Provide uneven-aged or irregular-aged stand conditions within a 10-chain zone around aquatic areas with 5 or more surface-acres of water.</p> <p>Guidelines for Air and Watershed Resource Operations and Improvements:</p> <p>1. Define, geographically identify, and locate best management practices for the FPI land unit during FPI land unit planning and analysis. Apply best management practices to mitigated adverse effects of activities and maintain site soil productivity. These practices include:</p> <p>a. Installation of water control structures or seeding lands in poor and very poor condition where the revegetation potential is moderately high to high and the slope is less than 40 percent.</p> <p>b. Designate stream courses during FPILU planning and analysis process.</p> <p>c. Rehabilitate areas impacted by wildfire.</p> <p>d. Apply pesticides that are registered or otherwise permitted in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended.</p> <p>e. Evaluate all applications of pesticides in terms of site response, social and environmental impacts, including public health and safety, and monitoring and evaluation requirements; determine and identify the extent, severity and probable duration of any associated hazard.</p>

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		<p>f. Establish non-treatment buffer areas to separate treatment areas from wetlands and riparian habitats.</p> <p>g. Incorporate pesticide spill contingency direction in resource management practices that involve the application of pesticides.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Exclude domestic livestock from treated areas for not less than 2 growing seasons. 3. Maintain not less than 3 age classes of woody riparian species with 10 percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, suckers, seedlings, and saplings. 4. Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential stream shading from May to September along all perennial cold or cool water streams. Provide shade with tree and other vegetational cover. 5. Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential shrub cover in riparian areas. 6. Maintain not less than 90 percent of total linear streambank in stable condition. 7. Woody riparian communities in addition to riparian communities which are dominated by shrub and herbaceous species are rated in satisfactory or better condition. 8. Select riparian areas for treatment based on relative scorecard condition rating with the lowest rating assigned to first treatment. <p>Guidelines for Timber Resource Operations and Improvements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventory all forested lands on a 20-year cycle. 2. Apply group selection silviculture system and progress toward uneven-age site conditions. 3. Tree-group size should range from 1 to 4 contiguous acres in area, excepting

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		<p>areas with retention VQO, where tree-group regeneration areas should not exceed one-half acre in area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Select tree-groups for entry (cutting) that contribute, both short-term and long-term, to progress toward desired distribution of tree-group conditions in the FPILU. 5. Select tree-groups for regeneration cutting to achieve and maintain, over time, a diverse geographic distribution of tree-groups recognizing forest type, tree-size, and tree-group density. 6. Reserve 3 to 5 adjacent, mistletoe-free trees (i.e. reserve trees), 18 inches or larger at dbh, per acre in ponderosa pine tree-group regeneration areas. 7. Reserve 6 adjacent, mistletoe-free trees (i.e. reserve trees), 18 inches or larger at dbh, per acre in mixed conifer tree-group regeneration areas. 8. Reserve 2 groups of 6 adjacent, mistletoe-free trees (i.e. reserve trees), 18 inches or larger at dbh, per acre in spruce-fir tree-group regeneration areas. 9. In northern goshawk SNA, the nesting area may be thinned from below removing suppressed and intermediate trees, using prescribed fire or hand operated tools. 10. In northern goshawk RNA, tree-groups may be thinned from below; removing, in order: (1) mistletoe infected, (2) suppressed, (3) intermediate, and (4) codominant individuals. Promote varied, irregular spacing between trees. 11. In northern goshawk PFA or FA, and MSONCA, tree-groups may be thinned from below to achieve the desired tree-group conditions; removing, in order: (1) mistletoe infected, (2) suppressed, (3) intermediate, (4) codominant, and (5) dominant trees. Promote varied, irregular spacing between trees within

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		<p>tree-groups; promote interlocking tree crowns.</p> <p>12. Salvage stands, or parts thereof, that are moderately or severely damaged by dwarf mistletoe, insects, fire, or windthrow using the uniform shelterwood or clearcutting with planting methods; restrict ORV use during stand reestablishment.</p> <p>13. Logging residues from commercial sale areas may be made available for personal-use fuelwood.</p> <p>Guidelines for Geologic and Mineral Resource Operations:</p> <p>1. Discontinue common variety mineral material disposals from existing sources, rehabilitate existing material pits and prevent development of potential sites in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ten-chain wide corridors along Interstate 40, Highway 64, and the Perkinsville Road. b. Areas with semi-primitive or semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunity spectrum classifications. <p>2. Evaluate transportation proposals for mineral development based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Integration with other resource management uses. b. Impacts on visual quality objectives. c. Impacts on areas of concentrated recreation use. d. Avoidance or mitigation of impacts on areas with recreation opportunity spectrum classifications of semi-primitive and semi-primitive motorized. <p>3. Impose the following operating constraints on leasable mineral prospecting and exploration activities to maintain visual and special resource objectives:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prohibit surface use and occupancy within 10 chains of either side of Highway 64 from May 1 to October 31. b. Restrict surface use and occupancy yearlong within 10 chains of heritage resource sites with National Register status. 4. Incorporate the following limited surface use stipulations in oil and gas leases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prohibit surface occupancy yearlong in recreation, administrative and special use sites. b. Restrict use and occupancy yearlong on slopes of 15 percent or greater to prevent loss of soil productivity and vegetative cover. c. Prohibit surface occupancy yearlong within 10 chains of all sites listed on the National Register to protect historic values. d. Require replanting of areas impacted by operations in tree plantations at the cessation of project. e. Restrict use and occupancy yearlong within a 10-chain wide corridor along Interstate 40 and the Perkinsville Road to protect and maintain visual characteristics. f. Prohibit surface use and occupancy within 10 chains of either side of Highway 64 from May 1 to October 31. 5. Evaluate transportation proposals for mineral development based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Integration with other resource management uses. b. Impacts on visual quality objectives. c. Impacts on areas of concentrated recreation use. d. Avoidance or mitigation of impacts on areas with recreation opportu-

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		<p>nity spectrum classifications of semi-primitive and semi-primitive motorized.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Prohibit the construction of oil and gas well surface facilities in the following areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within 10 chains of Highway 64. b. Within 10 chains of heritage resource sites with National Register status. 7. Evaluate the need for the creation or development of areas with substitute or surrogate habitats, facilities and structures to replace areas of substantial loss or destruction from mineral activities. 8. Impose the following operating constraints on locatable mineral prospecting and exploration activities to maintain wildlife habitat components and visual and special resource objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prohibit surface use and occupancy within 10 chains of either side of Highway 64 from May 1 to October 31. b. Restrict surface use and occupancy yearlong within 10 chains of heritage resource sites with National Register status. 9. Incorporate the following limited surface use stipulations in locatable mineral plans of operations for exploration: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prohibit surface occupancy yearlong in recreation, administrative and special use sites. b. Restrict use and occupancy yearlong on slopes of 15 percent or greater to prevent loss of soil productivity and vegetative cover. c. Prohibit surface occupancy yearlong within 10 chains of all sites listed on the National Register to protect historic values. d. Require replanting of areas impacted by operations in tree plantations at the cessation of project.

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		<p>e. Restrict use and occupancy year-long within a 10-chain wide corridor along Interstate 40 and the Perkinsville Road to protect and maintain visual characteristics.</p> <p>f. Prohibit surface use and occupancy within 10 chains of either side of Highway 64 from May 1 to October 31.</p> <p>10. Evaluate transportation proposals for mineral development based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Integration with other resource management uses. b. Impacts on visual quality objectives. c. Impacts on areas of concentrated recreation use. d. Avoidance or mitigation of impacts on areas with recreation opportunity spectrum classifications of semi-primitive and semi-primitive motorized. <p>11. Prohibit the construction of mine surface facilities in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within 10 chains of Highway 64. b. Within 10 chains of heritage resource sites with National Register status. <p>12. Evaluate the need for the creation or development of areas with substitute or surrogate habitats, facilities and structures to replace areas of substantial loss or destruction from mineral activities.</p> <p>Guidelines for Realty Operations and Improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow expansion of existing major utility corridors and clearing of new corridors (refer to Corridor Map for location of major utility corridors). Attempt to avoid the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Areas with pristine, primitive or semi-primitive recreation opportunity spectrum classifications.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Areas with high heritage resource values. c. Important wildlife habitat areas. d. Visually sensitive areas. e. ORV closure areas. f. Lands classified as suitable timberland. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provide for joint use in corridors and combine uses to the extent possible in light of technical and environmental constraints. 3. Electronic site permittees shall comply with technical standards and development provisions of site management plans. Site authorizations are restricted to those types of electronic installations specified in site management plans. The following guidelines apply to all classified electronic sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maximize the number of compatible electronic uses on a minimum site area. If a proposed use can be accommodated on a site, but is incompatible with installations in existing buildings, additional buildings may be authorized. Additional buildings are subject to the same joint-use stipulations that apply to existing structures. The Forest Service reserves the right to issue a prospectus for the construction of any building on-site. b. Each non-exclusive permit reserves the right of the Forest Service to authorize other uses on the site, building, or antenna structures of the holder provided that such use does not interfere with holder's operations. Permittee improvements so used are entitled to reasonable compensation. c. The Forest Service determines the combination of joint occupants, location of permittee improvements on site and the compatibility of users. Each proposed use is evaluated based on consideration of its impact on existing uses,

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		<p>potential future uses and demonstrated need.</p> <p>d. A separate authorization must be issued for each electronic user.</p> <p>e. Access development, improvement and maintenance shall be borne by a permittee or permittee association and must be authorized by a separate permit.</p> <p>f. A Federal Communications Commission (FCC) license is required for all non-federal government permittees. Authority for enforcing the terms of an FCC license is vested in the FCC. Applicants are responsible for resolving interference problems with existing users. Within the terms of special-use permits and applicable regulations, the Forest Service reserved the right to determine which special-use permits or proposals must be terminated or denied when interference problems cannot be resolved.</p> <p>g. Buildings and antennas are subject to painting, design and location requirements imposed by the Forest Service to meet visual quality objectives.</p> <p>h. Permittees are required to organize and be members of a site users association.</p> <p>5. Electronic site special use permits for Bill Williams Mountain are not issued unless additional equipment can be housed in existing facilities.</p> <p>6. Conduct annual field inspections of all special use permits and right-of-way grants. Review permit files annually for payment of fees, termination dates and adequacy of permit clauses. Adjust fees based on fair market value at 5-year intervals or when permits or grants are reissued. Update land use reporting system during annual file reviews.</p>

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Attempt to acquire the Bull Basin private land tract adjacent to Kendrick Mountain Wilderness, the Sunflower Flat, and the Tule private land tracts by purchase or exchange to reduce potential for encroachment of nonconforming uses. Acquire key wildlife areas such as riparian areas through acquisition authorities. 8. Refer to Land Adjustment Map for location of lands identified for disposal and acquisition. 9. Evaluate land exchange proposals in the Tusayan area with these additional criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Consideration of State and Grand Canyon National Park management objectives for the Grand Canyon. b. Contribution to coordinated community development. c. Social and economic impacts on other communities dependent on Grand Canyon tourism. d. Support of the Coconino County Planning and Zoning Commission with necessary zoning changes. e. Forest Service and Coconino County review of detailed development plans submitted by the proponent as part of the land exchange proposal. 10. On lands designated as base-in-exchange: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limit capital investments in range structural or nonstructural improvements, recreation improvements, administrative improvements or timber stand improvements, etc., to those that can be amortized during the anticipated period of continued government ownership. b. Design heritage practices, such as timber sales, to protect or enhance real estate values by modifying marking prescriptions to retain a component of

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		<p>mature trees, ensuring timely disposal of activity slash and in designing location of permanent roads.</p> <p>c. Avoid, where possible, the authorization of encumbering special uses that detrimentally effect real estate values and, where possible, locate those that must be accommodated in a manner to minimize impacts to the value of real estate.</p> <p>Guidelines for Facility Operations and Improvements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation Facilities include roads, motorized trails, and user created wheel-tracks. Guidance for other trails is in the Recreation Resource Operations. 2. Close local roads and skid trails to vehicular travel with signing and physical obstructions such as gates or barriers. 3. Obliterate all temporary roads and skid trails; restrict ORV use until revegetated. 4. Maintain commensurate share roads for intended commercial use. 5. Maintain signs with routine maintenance and replacement schedule based on inventory and field inspection. 6. Replace surfacing at the rate of 5 percent per year. 7. Reestablish drainage and subgrade stabilization at the rate of 2 percent per year. <p>Guidelines for Activity and Natural Fuel Operations and Improvements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In northern goshawk suitable nesting areas (NGSNA), preferred method for treating woody debris is prescribed burning, next lopping and scattering, and lastly, hand piling. 2. In northern goshawk replacement nesting areas (NGRNA), preferred method

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		<p>for treating woody debris is prescribed burning, next, lopping and scattering, and last, hand piling. Avoid slash piling with crawler tractor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. In northern goshawk PFA (NGPFA), preferred method for treating woody debris is, in order, prescribed burning, lopping and scattering, hand piling, machine grapple piling, and lastly, crawler tractor piling. 4. In northern goshawk foraging area (NGFA), preferred method for treating woody debris is, in order, prescribed burning, lopping and scattering, hand piling, machine grapple piling, and lastly, crawler tractor piling. 5. Priority for fuel treatment investment is given to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rural-urban interface. b. Areas which exceed the burning conditions which yield the historical, 50 percentile rate of fire spread in fuel model K (National Fire Danger Rating System). c. Maintenance of existing fuelbreaks and fuel reduction corridors. <p>Guidelines for Fire Protection Operations and Improvements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not allow fires to spread to lands of other ownership. 2. Protect human life and improvements. 3. Provide fire protection to restrict wild-fire size to 20 acres. 4. Minimize acreage burned by high intensity fires (200+ BTU/FT/SEC). 5. Long-term average annual burned area should not exceed 70 acres. 6. Fires from unplanned ignitions may exceed these size limits when burning within a predetermined prescription and declared a prescribed fire.

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		<p>7. Fires which exceed, or are expected to exceed, the size objective for the ecosystem management area are considered escaped and appropriate response is determined by an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA). The EFSA will consider at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The resource management emphasis of threatened ecosystem management areas. b. Suppression costs commensurate with resources protected. c. Effects on air quality, aesthetics, soil, and watershed. d. Social acceptance of acreage burned. e. Current availability of suppression resources. f. Size objectives are based on continuous area of high intensity burn. g. Impacts on heritage resources.

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37	Use shelterwood harvest method as the primary regeneration method under the even-aged silvicultural system. This method will provide shelter to the site at all times.	Use Uneven-aged silvicultural methods as the primary timber harvest system.
38	Use cable logging systems for slopes generally over 40 percent.	No slopes over 40 percent will be harvested.
38	Allocate a minimum of 17,426 acres of commercial Forest land in the first period to old-growth management, distributed as follows:	[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]
38	Integrated stand management concepts will be used to coordinate all resources.	Integrated resource management concepts will be used to coordinate all resources.
55	The principles of integrated pest management (IPM) will be utilized to treat areas that are, or become, infested by insects or diseases, and to reduce susceptibility of host-types to future infestations. See Glossary for a complete definition of IPM.	The principles of integrated pest management (IPM) will be utilized to treat areas that are, or become, infested by insects or diseases, and to reduce susceptibility of host-types to future infestations. The IPM process will be used to evaluate the trade-off's of treatment versus TES habitat manipulation. TES habitat considerations are a higher priority than insect and disease considerations.
205		Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.
206	In the event new species or new populations of known species are identified to occur in the planning area, the Forest Plan will be modified to accommodate protection or enhancement of such species and/or their habitats.	In the event new species or new populations of known species are identified to occur in the planning area, the Forest Plan will be modified to accommodate protection or enhancement of such species and/or their habitats. <u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]

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Prescott National Forest		
35	Whenever conflict between wildlife species exist, prioritization for structural and non-structural design will be threatened and endangered species, sensitive species, emphasis species and comprehensive plan goals.	Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.
36	<p>...within 150 feet of any unidentified raptor nest.</p> <p>-Goshawk - 20 acres of unharvested area around active nests.</p> <p>-Cooper's Hawk - 15 acres of unharvested area...</p>	<p>...within 150 feet of any unidentified raptor nest.</p> <p><u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p><u>Northern Goshawk</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>-Cooper's Hawk - 15 acres of unharvested area...</p>
37-38	<p>No less than 5 percent of the suitable timber acres from the four distinctive contiguous blocks (Campwood, Mingus Mountain, Crown King and Prescott Basin) will ...</p> <p>... diameter and 8 feet in length.</p>	[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]
41	<p>...Design watershed improvement structures where possible to provide for wildlife.</p> <p>Grassland and Desert Shrub (MA's 2, 3, and 5 only)...</p>	<p>Cover Requirements</p> <p>The following cover standards and guidelines will apply in areas where threatened and endangered habitat requirements do not conflict. Habitat requirements for TES species will take precedence over cover requirements for other species.</p> <p>...Design watershed improvement structures where possible to provide for wildlife.</p> <p>Grassland and Desert Shrub (MA's 2, 3, and 5 only)...</p>
42		[INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
Prescott National Forest (Continued)		
46	<p>Stands will be managed under even-aged silvicultural systems. Cutting methods will be prescribed for specific stands in the silvicultural exams.</p> <p>Use the shelterwood cutting method for regenerating stands with exceptions as provided for in the Regional Guide.</p>	<p>Forest will be managed primarily using uneven-aged silvicultural systems. The need for using other management systems will be evaluated during the IRM process.</p>

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Santa Fe National Forest		
56	The following vegetation management prescriptions, only, will be used in visually sensitive areas (foreground and middle ground Retention areas), in proportions indicated in the individual management areas:	The following vegetation management prescriptions, only, will be used in visually sensitive areas (foreground and middle ground Retention areas), in proportions indicated in the individual management areas unless there are conflicts with TES species habitat requirements. TES habitat needs will take precedence over visual resource management.
61	In Cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, jointly review the status and action needs for the spotted bat, meadow jumping mouse, and spotted owl.	In Cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, jointly review the status and action needs for the spotted bat and meadow jumping mouse.
62	Continue to identify existing and potential habitat for peregrine falcons. Complete inventories and habitat management plans for breeding habitats. Monitor management practices within designated peregrine falcon habitat and evaluate impacts.	<u>Mexican spotted owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]
63	Inventory and evaluate the Southwestern Region sensitive plant listed species.	<u>Northern Goshawk</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]
64	Manage threatened, endangered, and sensitive animal, fish and plant habitats to achieve delisting in a manner consistent with the goals established with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish in compliance with approved recovery plans.	Manage threatened, endangered, animal, fish and plant habitats to achieve delisting in a manner consistent with the goals established with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish in compliance with approved recovery plans. Habitat requirement for TES species will take precedence over requirements for other species and habitat requirements for sensitive species will take precedence over nonsensitive species. Habitat requirements for endangered species take precedence over threatened species.

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65	<p>Manage animal damage control in cooperation with appropriate Federal and State agencies through the development of annual animal damage control plans. Animal damage control plans will emphasize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - directing control efforts at target species and preferably target individuals, by utilizing tools which minimize risk to non-target species; - allowing control for the protection of livestock, poultry, wildlife, and other resources where significant losses are demonstrated, or through previous experience, can be reasonably expected, and; - applying animal damage control tools and strategies in a manner which minimizes other resource concerns. 	[DELETE]
66		[INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
68	<p>Harvest planning proposals will provide for a post treatment stand composition that includes at least 15 percent old-growth within a diversity unit. The size of these stands must be evaluated by an interdisciplinary team to consider how effectively the stands are meeting desired old-growth objectives. The old-growth stand requirement will be comprised of the stands currently having the ...</p>	[DELETE and INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]
69	Table 23	[DELETE]
69	<p>... Regeneration harvests are permitted in old-growth stands only when the affected diversity units have a surplus of acreage in old-growth (> 15 percent)</p> <p>Shelterwood cutting is the preferred method for regenerating stands with exceptions prescribed in detailed stand prescriptions.</p>	[DELETE]

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
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72	Uneven-aged management will most frequently occur in areas where production of wood fiber is not the primary objective. Examples of when this management will be utilized include: When stands are being managed to exhibit old-growth characteristic, when stands are being managed along travel corridors to provide a wide range of visual diversity, and when an interdisciplinary teams evaluation of resource conditions indicate that treatment for a particular stand is best suited to uneven-aged management.	Uneven-aged management is the preferred system for managing timber resources.
73	Limit ground lead logging equipment in most areas to slopes less than 40 percent. Skyline logging systems generally will be used for slopes over 40 percent or areas with sensitive resource needs. These skyline systems will only be used on selected demonstration areas in the next 10 years.	[DELETE]
78	3. In the harvest units designated for skyline logging, yarding will be upslope or fully suspended if cross slope yarding is necessary. Skyline corridor widths will be limited to 15 feet. Require one end suspension during in-haul for all skyline operations. 4. All landings and skidtrails will be properly	[DELETE] 3. All landings and skidtrails will be properly
79	5. Use appropriate erosion control techniques when disking for site preparation.	4. Use appropriate erosion control techniques when disking for site preparation.
95	Prioritize suitable forest acres for silvicultural management through established hazard susceptibility rating systems.	Prioritize suitable forest acres for silvicultural management through established hazard susceptibility rating systems. Habitat requirements for TES species will take precedence over disease/insect treatment needs and cover requirements of non-TES species.

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Tonto National Forest		
40	Study and refine the wildlife habitat management prescriptions for the different vegetation types.	Study and refine the wildlife habitat management prescriptions for the different vegetation types. [INSERT Alternative G, Old-Growth Standards and Guidelines.]
40	<p>...Where less than 30 percent exists, it will be the management goal to obtain a minimum of 30 percent effective ground cover.</p> <p>Analyze all Pronghorn and Big Horn Sheep habitat and continue stocking program in suitable areas. . .</p>	<p>...Where less than 30 percent exists, it will be the management goal to obtain a minimum of 30 percent effective ground cover.</p> <p>Habitat requirements for endangered species will have precedence over threatened species. Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over requirements for other species and habitat requirements for sensitive species will take precedence over nonsensitive species.</p> <p><u>Mexican Spotted Owl</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p><u>Northern Goshawk</u> [INSERT Alternative G, Goshawk Standards and Guidelines.]</p> <p>Analyze all Pronghorn and Big Horn Sheep habitat and continue stocking program in suitable areas. . .</p>
42		[INSERT Alternative G, Grazing Management Standards and Guidelines.]
88, 115	<p>...4 - Mature (100-175+ years and 6-11" dbh) 40 percent</p> <p>Provide a ratio of 60:40 percent forage to cover in piñon-juniper for mule deer. Permanent openings, fresh cut areas, and immature stands qualify as forage producing areas. . .</p>	<p>...4 - Mature (100-175+ years and 6-11" dbh) 40 percent</p> <p>The following cover standards and guidelines will apply in areas where threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitat requirements do not conflict.</p> <p>Provide a ratio of 60:40 percent forage to cover in piñon-juniper for mule deer. Permanent openings, fresh cut areas, and immature stands qualify as forage producing areas. . .</p>

Page(s)	Existing Plan	Amended Plan
Tonto National Forest (Continued)		
131, 155	<p>...Inventory commercial timber and firewood every 10 years.</p> <p>Maintain a minimum average of 4 roosts/section on turkey winter range, averaging 20 usable trees and at least 80 basal area. Usable trees are open crowned with large horizontal branches at least 18" dbh, more than 50' tall. . .</p>	<p>...Inventory commercial timber and firewood every 10 years.</p> <p>Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over requirements for other species.</p> <p>Maintain a minimum average of 4 roosts/section on turkey winter range, averaging 20 usable trees and at least 80 basal area. Usable trees are open crowned with large horizontal branches at least 18" dbh, more than 50' tall. . .</p>
142, 167, 196	<p>...The silvicultural prescription is even-aged management under the shelterwood cut method with piñon uncut and 40 large juniper trees left per 40 acre cut block.</p> <p>Provide a ratio of 60:40 percent forage to cover in piñon-juniper for mule deer. Permanent openings, fresh cut areas, and immature stands qualify as forage producing areas. . .</p>	<p>...The silvicultural prescription is even-aged management under the shelterwood cut method with piñon uncut and 40 large juniper trees left per 40 acre cut block.</p> <p>The following cover standards and guidelines will apply in areas where threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitat requirements do not conflict.</p> <p>Provide a ratio of 60:40 percent forage to cover in piñon-juniper for mule deer. Permanent openings, fresh cut areas, and immature stands qualify as forage producing areas. . .</p>